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WRL News

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Anti-Draft Activity Mushrooms Around Nation

2000 attend anti draft demonstration in New York City February 9. Photo by Lawrence Frank.

In what is probably the greatest surge of protest activity since the reaction to the U.S. invasion of Cambodia and the Kent State shootings ten years ago, demonstrators have held rallies and meetings on hundreds of college and high school campuses throughout the country.

On virtually every day since Carter's January 23 State of the Union address announcing his call for draft registration, there has been anti-draft activity somewhere in the country.

The WRL national office has been swamped by letters, visitors, and phone calls from people wanting to join the League, parents who are concerned about their children, women and men pledging to resist registration or leave the country, students organizing on their campuses, people wanting to file as conscientious objectors, teachers and organizers needing WRL speakers and literature.

The reaction to Carter's proposal has been swift and dramatic, and has put the Administration on the defensive. This represents quite a change from a few weeks ago when Carter's popularity was rising and the only demonstrations covered by the media were ones calling for the nuking of Iran and ejection of Iranians from this country.

Administration spokespersons have taken great pains to separate registration from the Draft. Carter, in the best traditional Orwellian "doublespeak," has gone so far to say that registration "will make the draft more avoidable" because it'll deter the Soviets—not quite as simple as "war is peace," but give him a few more months of practice. However, that tactic has fooled few. In an obvious slip, Presidential Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski told 250 student leaders on February 15

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Weapons Not Power Major Nuclear Waste

by Warren Liebold

When activists consider the issue of nuclear weapons, thoughts usually go to the enormous destructive nature of these devices and the deaths which would be incurred in a nuclear war. Yet even in the absence of nuclear war, these weapons pose an enormous threat to the Earth by their very production. The issue of nuclear wastes is a major one in the debate over the "peaceful" uses of the atom yet the residue from weapons manufacture not only provides their own million-year threat, the military wastes problem has been used as an actual boost for the development of the nuclear industry.

The plutonium for nuclear warheads has been produced mostly in "production reactors" at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation in Washington State and the Savannah River Plant (SRP) near Aiken, South Carolina. Unlike power reactors which are designed primarily to generate electricity but which coincidentally change one form of uranium (U-238) to plutonium-239, the Government's production reactors are built to maximize plutonium output. After the nuclear chain reaction has done its job of converting U-238 to Pu-239, the fuel is taken from the reactor to be "reprocessed."

Reprocessing is the series of chemical steps needed to separate out the plutonium and unused uranium from the "spent" nuclear fuel. Most cancer among ex-workers there showed increased levels of several types of malignancies. This health study led by Dr. Thomas Mancuso, a well-known practicioner in occupational health circles, was commissioned by the Feds and indicated that either relatively low levels of radiation are more dangerous than previously thought or else safety at Hanford was not all that it was supposed to be (see for example, "The Controversy Over the Health Effects of Radiation" by Thomas Najarian, Technology Review, Nov. 1978).

After the plutonium and uranium are removed from the spent fuel, the rest is waste - along with large quantities of clothing, tools, filters, sludges etc. that have become contaminated in the process. The contaminated garbage is called "low level" or "transuranic" (TRU) waste depending on the amount of contamination by the long-lived transuranic or heavier-than-uranium substances.

There's about 74 million gallons of high-level waste as liquid, salt cake, sludges or powder at Hanford, SRP and the Idaho National Engineering Lab (INEL) in Idaho Falls. Another 1.7 million gallons of wastes exist as liquids or sludges at the Oak Ridge National Lab (ORNL).

830,000 cubic meters of "low-level" military waste is scattered across 17 burial grounds in the US and 410,000 cubic meters of TRU waste is buried at Hanford, INEL, SRP, ORNL, Los Alamos and the Nevada Test Site where Government scientists are now hard at work trying to determine if they can use the site for the deep burial of high-level wastes while continuing underground nuclear tests in the same area.

To those wastes can be added at least two dozen inactive uranium mines. And many more active ones which have left huge piles of mining and milling leftovers called "tailings" which emit radioactive radon gas to the air and radium and other materials to the ground and water. In addition, no one quite knows how many old Manhattan Project and other military nuclear installations are lying around the country, contaminated structures waiting to be dismantled and added to the nuclear dust bin.

It is quite true that the utilities are doing a good job of outstripping the military when it comes to generating radioactive waste. The volume of military waste is still greater than the civilian but the commercial stuff is more radioactive. The civilian output is also growing at a much greater pace such that by 1985 certainly, the utilities will have the edge, at least in terms of toxicity.

The problems of the military wastes, however, are vexing simply due to poor management. The single-walled tanks at Hanford and SRP were supposed to last over 50 years yet some began leaking after less than 15, in the late 1950's. The most spectacular leak occurred in 1973 when 115,000 gallons of high-level waste leaked from a tank at Hanford before the leak was discovered. Department of Energy scientists and their contractors insist that the desert soil will bind up all of the waste before it has a chance to reach the water table. Others are not quite so confident.

A premier example of both the legacy of high-level waste and the ways in which the military nuclear program scratched the back of the developing civilian industry is the Nuclear Fuel Services (NFS) reprocessing plant and waste dump near West Valley, New York. In 1966 NFS opened what turned out to be the first and only privately-owned reprocessing plant in the U.S. It was supposed to be the first of several plants that would recycle uranium and plutonium to stretch uranium supplies for the power plants.

But in 1966 there were only a handful of nuclear plants in operation, so

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FIRED AFTER 36 YEARS AT WRL

by Jim Peck

My ouster from the WRL staff was finalized Jan. 16 when the Personnel Committee refused to withdraw 2 ultimatums unacceptable to me. One is that I see a shrink or go to AA. The other is that I cease drinking 100%. The meeting was held at the expiration of a 60-day suspension which it had imposed. A number of WRLers had phoned or written the League protesting such treatment of a person who had devoted 36 years of his life to working—without pay—in the office.

Though some persons under the circumstances would quit in disgust, I chose to remain a WRL member. Having been a union man all my life, I have a strong sense of in-union-there-is-strength. And the League is the only organization for a nonreligious pacifist like myself. Also, I shall continue to participate in nonviolent demonstrations.

Finally, I want to take this opportunity to say farewell to the readers of *WRL News,* which I had edited since 1943. I tried to make it an alive and readable publication, with plenty of action photos. According to several letters I received, I succeeded. So, it is with regret that I no longer am editor.

We felt it best to run Jim Peck's statement just as he turned it in to us. Whatever our differences may be on the formulation of the problem, it is with deep regret that this separation of Jim from the staff has occurred and it is our hope that it will not be permanent.

— WRL Executive Committee

Anti-Draft Activity Mushrooms Around Nation

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that a registration was needed because not enough people were willing to volunteer.

There seems to be alot of confusion among proponents as to why draft registration is necessary. Some say it is because the U.S. would not have sufficient troops for a sudden-breaking, long-lasting conventional land war in Europe. Others say we must be prepared to guarantee the flow of foreign oil. The New York *Times* (February 10) editorialized draft registration is essential "to signify support for the idea of service and sacrifice in defense of *national interests*" (emphasis added), but is not needed because quotas aren't being met or for a mass mobilization.

Carter's Registration Plan

Carter has proposed that all men and women who were born in 1960 and 1961 should register at their local Post Office*, giving their name, address, date of birth, and social security number—but not receiving a registration card. The registration will provide no exemptions (as classification would, were it to be instituted). Currently, the maximum penalty for non-registration is 5 years and/or $10,000. Despite these penalties, an estimated million or more men didn't register or refused induction during the Indochina war. Carter has proposed that the penalty be lessened, perhaps to a misdemeanor (1 year and/or $1,000 maximum). Registration might begin as early as this summer.

A NBC public opinion poll taken the last week in January showed a sharp division in the country: 70% of 25 year olds and older *favored* registration, while 60% of 18 to 24 years old *opposed* registration.

Carter appears to have seriously miscalculated the reaction to his announcement. He was feeling pretty invulnerable to criticism figuring that the Iranian and Afghanistan situations would give him a free ride into draft registration.

On January 24, the day after Carter's announcement, 30 people attended a demonstration in New York City's Foley Square. A 15-foot long War Resisters League Vietnam era "Resist the Draft" banner was dusted off for the occasion. The same day at Pittsburgh's Federal Building 40 people attended a rally. Seven were arrested including a mother of six draft age children. Fifty people blocked a recruiting table at the University of California (Berkeley) campus. The next day 250 people turned out on Berkeley's Sproul plaza, site of many past protests, for a demonstration organized by WRL/West and Berkeley Students for Peace.

From then on hastily organized meetings and rallies began to blossom on campuses across the nation. The first period of nationally coordinated actions was February 9-12, immediately following submission of Carter's February 8 proposal to Congress. On Saturday, February 9, 2000 people rallied at Times Square in New York City then marched to Carter's campaign headquarters. The following Monday 26 rallies were held on campuses in California, including another one of 2500 people in Berkeley. The next day rallies where held on campuses all over the Northeast. Several of these campuses reported having the largest demonstrations since 1970. *Just from the demonstrations we are aware of,* we would estimate about 40,000 have participated in the first three weeks of activities.

Last Spring a large number of groups formed around the country to oppose the registration threat which was being pushed by certain members of Congress, but was opposed by Carter. A national coalition, the Committee Against Registration and the Draft (CARD, 245 Second Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002), was formed to coordinate legislative efforts against registration. On September 12, Congress voted overwhelmingly against registration.

Activities planned for the immediate future include a "National anti-draft teach-in project" from late February through April called by the United States Students Association (USSA), and a March 22 national March on Washington called by the ad hoc National Mobilization Against the Draft. This coalition, initiated by the Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee, also includes the WRL, USSA, CARD, Nader's Public Interest Research Group, Women Strike for Peace, among other groups. The politics of the demonstration call for opposition to registration, the draft, and threats of war.

WRL has been stressing not only the obvious relationship between registration and the draft, and the danger of nuclear war, but also the need to oppose the economic conscription of the All "Volunteer" Force (AVF). Our opposition to the draft most certainly does not mean support for the AVF. The military is aware of the close connections, as noted in a 1978 Pentagon study: "major resistance to registration could adversely affect voluntary enlistments and seriously aggravate all-volunteer force recruiting difficulties . . . on the other hand, if unopposed, registration could help recruiting and strengthen the U.S. military posture."

War Resisters League is not only recirculating its strongly-worded "Statement of Affirmation and Draft Resistance," but is developing new material on the draft and the world situation which catalyzed the call for registration. In particular, we have available a Draft Resistance Kit for $3, which has a sample of these materials with particular emphasis on local organizing. WRL is asking members to urge their Congressional representatives to vote against the $45 million requested by Carter for the Selective Service System. If you wish to have a WRL speaker on the draft, contact your WRL local group or call Grace Hedemann, (212-228-0450), who is coordinating WRL speakers out of the WRL national office. Better yet, form your own local chapter of the War Resisters League. Give them a draft and they'll give you a war.

DIRECTORY OF TRAINERS

The North American Nonviolence Training Network has issued a Directory of Trainers which provides a list of resources for people who are seeking assistance in social change efforts. The Directory lists over 250 nonviolence trainers in North America skilled in various kinds of training. Copies of the Directory may be purchased by sending $2.50 (includes postage) to NANTRAM, 4722 Baltimore Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 19143

** It's been reported that Post Offices have been chosen partly to give a non-military appearance to registration.*

Towards a Nonviolent Foreign Policy

The following letter was published in the *New York Times* on January 18.

To the Editor:

Government is said to be the best teacher of civic wisdom and virtue. This comforting notion is seldom true: government often teaches nonsense, sometimes deadly nonsense. Richard Augenblick (letter Jan. 9) illustrates the point in arguing that "we must be prepared for an era of jeopardy."

Like the Government, Augenblick assembles all the pertinent factors. Like the Government, he stresses the Russian threat, oil, Khomeini, and sees that nuclear weaponry is probably out of hand already. Like the Government, he adds everything up and comes to precisely the wrong answer. He concludes that everything points to the need for a massive military buildup on all fronts.

We already have the most versatile, technologized, overequipped war machine in the world, but violent means are of not the slightest use to us in Iran or Pakistan, or Afghanistan, or South Africa, or anywhere else we feel our interests challenged. President Carter sends warships here and there because he has to keep belligerent Senators quiet, but they are of no conceivable use in getting the hostages out of Teheran, in insuring enough oil for the United States, in reversing Russia's invasion of Afghanistan, in doing one single thing that might enhance peace and prosperity. Marines, bombs and special strike forces would worsen each situation terribly, even perhaps to bringing on thermonuclear war.

Augenblick and his preceptors in the Government understandably get their sums wrong, because discord and difficulty in foreign lands have usually seemed to Americans to be best handled by armed force. But times have changed so mightily that the right answer in adding up all the causes for alarm in the world is the opposite of the answer reached by official policy and by Augenblick.

The right answer is what we must learn, quickly and deeply, about nonviolent alternatives. If none of our national aims can be achieved by violence, it is time to see what can be done by nonviolent means.

President Carter is nearing this road now. He has resisted many cries for action from the military adventurers. Whether he knows it or not, he is exploring, haltingly and unsteadily, nonviolent ways out of the current stickiness in Iran and Afghanistan. The President's uncertainties are understandable; no one in American Government has ever methodically gone into the theory and practice of nonviolence as a means of settling international disputes. Nonviolence is an overripe topic for American study and use.

There is no doubt, as Augenblick says, that we face an era of jeopardy. There is no doubt either that the greatest jeopardy is that of nuclear war. Any spark may set it off. Un-American as it may seem, we have little choice but to learn about nonviolence as the way of dealing with friends and enemies.

W.H. FERRY
Scarsdale, N.Y., Jan. 11, 1980

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by Beverly Woodward

In his incisive way W.H. Ferry has made it obvious why even those who are not accustomed to thinking of themselves as pacifists ought to be thinking seriously about nonviolent alternatives. When violent means cannot achieve our aims, or at least our legitimate aims, then it becomes imperative to think about nonviolent means.

The responses of the Carter administration to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan indicate indirectly how limited the United States' military options are. It is hard to believe Carter views a land-based conventional war against the Soviets as a potentially fruitful undertaking. That may be why he has asked for registration for the draft rather than for the draft itself. (Registration is a somewhat symbolic gesture that has been criticized by "hawks" for being just that.) A nuclear war, on the other hand, would be a catastrophe, as even Carter must know. Thus there is a certain amount of bluster in the curent threats to respond militarily. We can afford neither a conventional war nor a nuclear war with the Soviet Union. Even a conventional war (assuming a war between the United States and the Soviet Union could be kept "conventional," a highly unlikely possibility) would be immensely destructive of the world's remaining resources. It would certainly not be an effective way of insuring access to Mideast oil for the U.S., Europe and Japan.

Admittedly, not everyone has come to this conclusion. Militaristic habits of thought die hard. The Secretary of Defense, recognizing that Afghanistan is not the most favorable terrain for a Soviet-U.S. confrontation, has hinted at a U.S. nuclear response: "We cannot afford to let the Soviets choose either the terrain or the tactics . . . we don't have to match them battalion for battalion on the ground." (Harold Brown in an interview on February 14, 1980.) The U.S. is far along in building a first strike nuclear capability and there is renewed talk these days in certain circles about nuclear war as a "thinkable" option. Significant further increases in "defense" spending are proposed.

We are in fact in an extremely dangerous period. When the king is naked there are dangers in forcing a recognition of that fact. When the military is impotent, it is not likely to accept that verdict calmly. A nation, like an individual, may respond with a spasm of destructive rage if it feels helpless. Even if rage is not the motivating factor, a nation which is accustomed to responding to certain sorts of "provocations" by military means will continue to do so, as long as alternatives have not been formulated and adopted. At present, certain actions on the part of the Soviet Union could trigger a large-scale war, even a nuclear war, in spite of the utter lack of wisdom in such responses.

Most thought regarding nonviolent alternatives to military force has focussed on the topic of nonviolent or "civilian" defense. (Gene Sharp calls it "civilian-based defense.") Nonviolent defense is an important element in an alternative national posture; but it is only one element in a shift from a war system to a nonviolence system, a point on which I shall elaborate below.

Nonviolent defense is a means of defending a country's essential institutions and values after an invasion has occurred. It was used by the Norwegians and Danes in World War II with considerable success. It was used by the Jews on several occasions during the Roman occupation of Palestine some 2000 years ago, by the American colonists in the initial phase of their resist-

ance against the British, and by the Germans in the Ruhr when that region was occupied by the French and the Belgians after World War I. It appears that nonviolent resistance is one aspect of the current struggle against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Two key elements in a nonviolent defense are noncooperation with the invading opponent and "carrying on as usual." The latter involves a "deliberate continuation of legitimate duties and tasks" (Sharp) with "the occupiers regarded as unauthorized private persons whose orders must be ignored" (Theodor Ebert). The first strategy — noncooperation — may involve strikes and resignations and may therefore be in conflict with the second strategy. Furthermore, in certain cases efforts to "win over" the opponent rather than merely to ostracize him may appear appropriate. As with other methods of conducting conflict, no precise formulae can be laid down in advance here. The choice of strategies and tactics must depend on factors specific to the context. In Western Europe, particularly, nonviolent defense has been seriously studied not only by scholars and activists, but by the governments of several countries (most notably Sweden and Holland). These studies have arisen from the governments' recognition that a violent defense of their countries had severe limitations.

While it is important, I believe, that Americans give serious attention to preparing a nonviolent defense for this country, it must be emphasized that invasion is *not* the most imminent threat facing the people of the United States today. Nuclear war or economic collapse rank higher in the list of events we might reasonably fear. A foreign policy based on nonviolence must, therefore, address what could well happen in the foreseeable future - not a Russian occupation of Manhattan, but a nuclear war by miscalculation or an economic debacle triggered by our unwillingness and/or inability to control our appetite for scarce resources.

In the present circumstances the "defensive" side of a U.S. foreign policy based on nonviolence might properly include: 1. defense against nuclear war 2. defense against economic collapse 3. defense against the subversion or destruction of those U.S. institutions which embody ideals of justice and freedom. Only a few points regarding the pursuit of these three objectives can be made here. With regard to the threat of nuclear war multilateral disarmament is, of course, desirable, but Ferry has argued persuasively the case for unilateral disarmament in his essay "Farewell to Arms" (presently available as a pamphlet). *As a first step,* the U.S. should cease the production of "counterforce" first strike weapons such as the MX missile and the Trident submarine and should pledge "no first use" of nuclear weapons. Economic collapse for its part will not be prevented by trying to maintain a U.S. presence all over the world. (Indeed that is a rather costly enterprise.) Conservation and alternative technologies are the two crucial elements in a defense against this possibility. This strategy will also make our external relations more peaceful. Finally, the defense of U.S. institutions must involve decisions about *which* institutions are worthy of defense. Racism, a long-standing U.S. institution, is *not.* The Bill of Rights *is.* Other cases may be less clear-cut. Only with free and open public debate can we expect to come to reasonable decisions in this regard. (That, of course, is precisely what we did not have during the McCarthy era when certain forces took it upon themselves to define what was quintessentially "American" and therefore worth defending and what was quintessentially "un-American" and therefore to be hunted down and driven out.) It can be shown without difficulty why nonviolent methods are especially well-suited to defend institutions based on Jeffersonian ideals, though I shall not make that argument here for lack of space. It is important to note, though, that each of the three kinds of defense mentioned above can and must be initiated and carried through on a popular basis. The government is addicted to force (of a destructive kind), secrecy, and probably also wastefulness (as growing numbers of taxpayers insist). Its addictions can be overcome only by widespread campaigns by the citizens of this country. "Survival Summer" this summer should be one step in this direction.

No foreign policy, however, is or ought to be purely defensive. International diplomacy has long been concerned with establishing linkages, sometimes to promote national self-interest rather narrowly defined, sometimes to promote the mutual benefit and well-being of more than one party. It is when the promotion of one party's self-interest clashes with that of another equally assertive party that conflicts arise which may in the present global system lead to war, war being "the continuation of politics by other means" (Clausewitz) and the "last resort" when other means have failed ("last resort" must be put in quotation marks, since it is generally not the case that all other possibilities have been pursued). This analysis makes obvious what the "assertive" side of a nonviolent foreign policy must include: 1. the pursuit of regional *and* world community 2. the establishment and support of institutions empowered to resolve conflicts nonviolently through agreed-upon procedures. The pursuit of regional and global community requires efforts to establish linkages that are mutually beneficial and to moderate those activities which are motivated by mere self-interest. Such a reorientation should eventually find institutional expression in the creation of new regional and global institutions, though such institutions alone will not be enough. They will be ineffective without popular support, without a "new spirit in the land." The same is true with regard to those institutions which might be established to resolve major political conflicts in a nonviolent way. The techniques of mediation, negotiation, arbitration, adjudication, conciliation, etc., are quite well-known and have been used effectively in other domains. With some modifications they could be carried over to the international arena. What has been lacking thus far is not so much knowledge as the requisite political will.

Because even an "impartial" mediator may propose or attempt to impose solutions that are unfair or that compromise basic values, every social entity, including the nation, should develop and maintain a capacity for nonviolent struggle against the unacceptable compromise. This is known as nonviolent defense or nonviolent resistance. But national nonviolent defense is pointless unless it is embedded in a nonviolent foreign policy. In the present circumstances this means, in particular, a new attitude with respect to the world's resources. Some of these resources are rapidly dwindling. This presents us with a new challenge, not a military challenge, but a challenge to change our lifestyles, to develop new forms of technology, to conserve. As long as we

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Weapons Not Power Major Nuclear Waste

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NFS had little commercial business. So, on top of having provided the Getty Oil subsidiary with the reprocessing technology, the Feds provided the West Valley plant with a baseload contract to reprocess fuel from Hanford's production reactors. About 60% of all the nuclear fuel reprocessed at West Valley came from the military. Over 4100 lbs. of plutonium was separated at West Valley over the six years the plant operated with 70% ending up in weapons and about 30% going into research and reactors.

The NFS plant was closed down in 1972 for expansion and alterations and stayed closed when the owners decided they weren't going to spend the money to meet the Government's demands for less radioactive emissions, less worker exposures, and a capacity for the facility to withstand an earthquake from the nearby Clarendlon-Linden fault.

Operations at West Valley have left behind one highly contaminated reprocessing building, one "low-level" burial ground which was leaked, a "high-level" burial ground which contains over 200,000 "curies" of strontium-90 and cobalt-60 and a huge 25 foot high, 75 foot in diameter high-level waste tank containing 600,000 gallons of liquid waste and sludge capable of causing literally billions of cancers (see "What is the Health Hazard at West Valley?", Radioactive Waste Campaign Paper - 3, $1.28).

No one is exactly sure how bad the condition of the tank is and the technology does not yet exist to clean the tank out completely. Even if 95% of the waste is removed the amount of hazard remaining from wastes adhering to the tanks many internal pipes and other obstructions is staggering. It will be a dirty and costly job.

The people of New York could end up paying for that work since NFS has announced its intention to walk off the site at the end of 1980 and a legal wrangle is likely to ensue as citizen groups work to force Getty-NFS to pay for a clean-up. The Federal Government is sitting on the sidelines, waiting for the opportunity to take the site over and turn it into a northeastern waste center for storage of the spent fuel from all of the region's nuclear plants as well as waste-oriented research. State officials appear to be willing to subject the people of Western New York to the hazards of waste transportation and storage in return for the Federal bailout.

The Government giveth and the Government taketh away. Only in this case what the Government giveth is thousands of tons of nuclear waste on highways and at West Valley and similar facilities at Barnwell, South Carolina and Morris, Illinois which are being considered for a similar fate.

But that's how its been with nuclear power. The early nuclear scientists

WRL, AFSC, FOR, and SP sponsored vigil on January 4 at the Soviet Mission protesting the invasion of Afghanistan. Photo NY/AFSC.

helped develop the bomb out of basic research, the military developed reprocessing technology and gave it to the industry, the basic reactor design for submarines became the utility's "pressurized-water" reactor for power plants and the Government provides the nuclear industry with the greatest rationalization of all when it comes to the debate over production of civilian nuclear waste: "Well, we've already got all that waste from the bomb program, it won't make any difference if we produce a little more from reactors."

Warren Liebold has been a WRL member for about eleven years and recently has been working with the Sierra Club's Radioactive Waste Campaign. Write for information to: Box 64, Station G, Buffalo, N.Y. 14213 or 800 Second Ave., N.Y., N.Y. 10017.

KENNEDY-THURMOND CRIMINAL REFORM ACT (S. 1722)

The Criminal Reform Act (S. 1722) is the grandson of the Nixon-Mitchell Senate Bill (S. 1). It is gearing up for attacks upon all those working for basic changes in this country.

Repressive statutes include . . .

- Any property damage to an energy production/distribution facility will be a federal crime.
- Opposition to war, registration or the draft
- Demonstrating to influence a judicial proceeding
- Conspiracy and attempt
- Protecting news sources
- Information regarding governmental wrong-doing
- Labor's right to organize

For more details on the Act, contact National Committee Against Legislation (NCARL), 1250 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 501, LA, CA 90017 (213/481-2435).

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

1. Write your Senator for a copy of the bill.
2. Write NCARL for analysis of the bill.
3. Discuss and demonstrate against the bill.
4. Write your Senator to protest the bill.

Towards a Nonviolent Foreign Policy

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are intent on dividing up the world between "us and them," on marking out spheres of interest instead of striving for what is equitable, we shall be in trouble. A nonviolent foreign policy must be based on respect for the rights of the populations of other countries, who must be regarded as co-citizens with us in one world.

In modern war, even "conventional" (i.e., non-nuclear) war, the vast majority of the casualties are civilians. (In the Korean War civilian deaths constituted 80% of the total deaths in the war.) This fact makes a great deal of talk about "national defense" and "national security" farcical, but not funny. Indeed since World War I preparations for war might well be spoken of as a conspiracy of modern governments against their civilian populations. Unfortunately many of the potential victims of modern war support preparations for it, in some cases out of ignorance, in others out of a short-sighted view of what will promote their self-interest. The adoption of a nonviolent foreign policy, therefore, will require a profound transformation of consciousness. As Ferry's eloquence and logic make clear, no effort is more imperative at this time.

Beverly Woodward is coordinator of the International Seminars on Training for Nonviolent Action and is presently teaching and studying medical ethics at Harvard.

4,000 Dolphins Force Japanese Boats Back

IKI ISLAND, Japan, March 8 (Reuters) — About 4,000 dolphins massed around this island today, forcing fishing boats back to port, a day after fishermen from the island slashed and stabbed about 200 dolphins to death after trapping them in nets.

Meanwhile, an American environmentalist was formally charged in Nagasaki with freeing some 250 dolphins that had been trapped in the bay at Iki Island where the others were killed, the Prosecutor's Office announced.

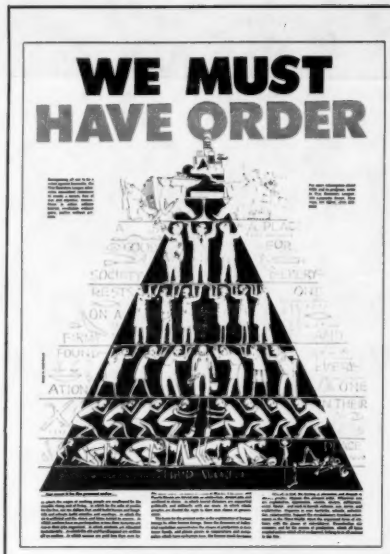
A spokesman said the conservationist, Dexter Cate, 36 years old, of Hawaii, was charged with obstructing fishermen's business by force and damaging equipment by cutting nets.

There was no explanation for the massing of the dolphins around the island.

NY Times 3/9/80

ANNUAL PEACE AWARD

The WRL will hold a pot luck dinner on April 19 at St. Luke's Church in New York at which time Grace Paley will receive the League's annual peace award. Contact the office for details.



New WRL Poster

This poster uses an attractive 3-color design to illustrate the pyramidal structure of society. To order send $1 to WRL (5 to 24 copies available for 75¢ each, 25 to 49 for 60¢ each, 50-99 for 45¢ each, 100 and up for 35¢ each — add 15% for postage for quantity orders).

War Resisters League
339 Lafayette Street
New York, N.Y. 10012

Please send _____ copies of the WRL Pyramid poster. Enclosed is $_____.

Name_____

Address_____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Is War Resistance Inheritable?

The following is a letter from WRL member Jack Brandon of San Rafael, California:

"My affection for the War Resisters League is one of deep sentiment and long standing conviction. My father, Joseph Brandon, was very active during the early days of the WRL. I became personally familiar with the organization when it assisted in my draft resistance during the Korean War as it had previously assisted my older brother in his resistance to the Second World War. Your organization was most helpful to my oldest son during our involvement in Vietnam. I am in hope that by supporting your organization now my youngest son will not find himself in need of your organization at some future time. I enclose a check in the hope that the above wish will become a reality. I am also sending a personal gift - a book of poetry which my father wrote, most of which was composed during his incarceration at Leavenworth during World War I. Keep up the good work."

WRL STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The War Resisters League affirms that war is a crime against humanity. We therefore are determined not to support any kind of war, international or civil, and to strive nonviolently for the removal of all the causes of war.

☐ I support this statement and wish to enroll as a member of the **War Resisters League.**

Signature _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

send to
War Resisters League
339 Lafayette Street
New York, N.Y. 10012

SOCIALIST PARTY NOMINATES McREYNOLDS FOR PRESIDENT

At a special convention held in Milwaukee on February 23/24, the Socialist Party USA voted 3 to 1 to run a Presidential ticket and then unanimously nominated David McReynolds, member of WRL staff, to head the ticket. His running mate is Sister Diane Drufenbrock, a Catholic nun who teaches school in Milwaukee.

David will take a leave of absence from WRL staff later this year to devote full time to the campaign. The Socialist Party has rented office space from the A.J. Muste Memorial Institute at 339 Lafayette. Inquiries on the Socialist Party platform and campaign should be addressed to: McReynolds // Drufenbrock Campaign Committee, 339 Lafayette St., New York City 10012. The Socialist Party USA is the organization headed at one time by Norman Thomas and, earlier this century, by Eugene V. Debs.

WRL NEWS

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